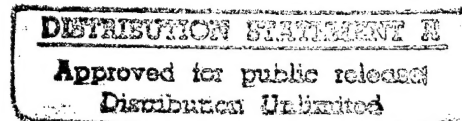




CURRENT LITERATURE ON DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE



**An annotated bibliography submitted to
The U.S. Army Drug and Alcohol Operations Agency**

March 1993

19951212 055

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Library of Congress
Washington, DC 20540

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE			Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.				
1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave Blank)		2. REPORT DATE MARCH 1993	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Final	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Current Literature on Drug and Alcohol Abuse: An Annotated Bibliography			5. FUNDING NUMBERS	
6. AUTHOR(S) Serge Demidenko Eric Solsten				
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Federal Research Division Library of Congress Washington, DC 20540-5220			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) U.S. Army Drug and Alcohol Operations Agency 4501 Ford Avenue, Suite 320 Alexandria, VA 22302-1460			10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER	
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Prepared under an Interagency Agreement				
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.			12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE	
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) This series of bibliographic databases provides 618 entries consisting of worldwide coverage of research and statistics on drug and alcohol abuse from English- and foreign-language literature published between 1989 and 1993. Full bibliographic citations, analytical abstracts, and keywords are provided.				
14. SUBJECT TERMS Drug abuse Substance abuse Alcohol abuse Narcotics			15. NUMBER OF PAGES	
			16. PRICE CODE	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT UNCLASSIFIED	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE UNCLASSIFIED	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT UNCLASSIFIED	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT SAR	

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PREFACE

This annotated bibliography, updated monthly, provides worldwide coverage of research and statistics on drug and alcohol abuse. English- and foreign-language literature, primarily books and journals published since January 1991 is screened. Research focuses on topics such as usage patterns, new theories on patterns of abuse, signs and symptoms of addiction, legal penalties, genetics and heredity, prevention strategies and techniques, and codependency. The entries are arranged alphabetically by author. Each entry contains keywords.

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Adams, Dalia, and James C. Overholser. "Suicidal Behavior and History of Substance Abuse." The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, (New York), vol. 18, no. 3, 1992, 343-54. [Call Number: HV5800.A43]

The authors examine suicide attempters, suicide ideators, and nonsuicidal controls to discover the relationship between both a personal and family history of substance abuse and suicidal behavior. Results showed that suicidal patients differed from nonsuicidal controls on many of the dependent variables. Suicidal patients were more likely to be depressed and report a history of previous suicidal tendencies. Also, alcohol and drug abuse occurred more frequently in suicidal patients. Furthermore, a family history of alcohol abuse was reported more often by suicidal than nonsuicidal patients.

Keyword(s): suicide; substance abuse; methodology

Battjes, Robert J., Carl G. Leukefeld, and Roy W. Pickens. "Age at First Injection and HIV Risk Among Intravenous Drug Users." The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, (New York), vol. 18, no. 3, 1992, 263-73. [Call Number: HV5800.A43]

This study explored age at onset of drug injecting behavior, examining its potential relationships with HIV risk behaviors and serostatus among IVDUs (intravenous drug users) entering methadone treatment and participating in a nonblinded HIV seroprevalence study. This study suggested that adolescent injectors are an important target for HIV prevention efforts.

Keyword(s): drug users; injections; age

Caplehorn, John R. M., and Robert G. Batey. "Methadone Maintenance in Australia." The Journal of Drug Issues, (Tallahassee, Florida), vol. 22, no. 3, 1992, 661-78. [Call Number: HV5800.J68]

Despite chronic under funding, a relative lack of staff training and, in some cases, the absence of a system of clinical accountability, Australian methadone services have grown significantly in the last decade. Overall, the history of methadone treatment in Australia mirrors the US

experience. Current problems on policy development are highlighted.

Keyword(s): Australia; methadone treatment; methodology

Carretta, Raffaella, and Cutuli, Maria Grazia. "Droga: Perche Amato ha deciso di cambiare la legge [Drugs: Why Amato has decided to change the law]" Epoca, (Milan) Vol. 43, No. 2197, November 11, 1992, 30-34. [Call Number: AP37.E25]

Italy's prime minister, Giuliano Amato, recently proposed that the country's strict drug law of 1990 be altered. He recommends that drug addicts no longer be jailed as the present law stipulates. Critics of the law have long argued that jailing addicts is counterproductive. In addition, many of the persons sent to prison by the law have dangerously overcrowded the country's prison system. Once in prison, addicts are more likely to become HIV-positive. According to the article, 68 percent of Italian addicts are infected, compared to 31 percent in France. The law has also burdened Italian courts because persons caught with very small amounts of illegal substances, even with so-called "soft drugs," must be prosecuted. For example, the trial of three youths arrested with a total of 1.6 grams of hashish required the participation of 8 policemen, 15 judges, and 2 experts. The boys were given suspended sentences of 4 months each. Critics of the law also say that deaths from drug overdoses increased 30 percent the first year the law was in force.

Keyword(s): drug legislation; Italy

Casswell, Sally. "Alcohol and Other Recreational Drug Issues in New Zealand." The Journal of Drug Issues, (Tallahassee, Florida), vol. 22, no. 3, 1992, 797-805. [Call Number: HV5800.J68]

A major survey of metropolitan and rural/provincial New Zealand in 1990 confirmed that alcohol and tobacco were the most widely used recreational drugs. With the exception of marijuana, the prevalence of illicit drug use is very low. The drug-related political issues in New Zealand during the past decades have reflected their

pattern of use. In recent years New Zealand has not fallen prey to an illicit drug offensive, however, there were signs in 1991 in the context of a severe economic crisis, of moves in this direction.

Keyword(s): New Zealand; alcohol; drugs

Cooper, M. Lynne, Marcia Russell, Jeremy B. Skinner, Michael R. Frone, and Pamela Mudar. "Stress and Alcohol Use: Moderating Effects of Gender, Coping, and Alcohol Expectancies." Journal of Abnormal Psychology, (Washington, D.C.), vol. 101, no. 1, 1992, 139-52. [Call Number: RC321.J7]

Both theory and practice suggest that individuals who lack effective coping responses are more likely to drink in response to stressful situations. Many if not most individuals believe that alcohol reduces negative emotions, and a substantial minority of drinkers indicate that they use alcohol strategically to cope with negative emotions. Despite the data, inconsistent results have emerged from attempts to document stress induced drinking more directly.

Keyword(s): stress; alcohol; coping

Corrias, Marco and Delera, Roberto. "Droga: Facciamo ancora in tempo a vincerlo [Drugs: Let's do something in time to beat them]" Epoca, (Milan) Vol. 43, No. 2164, April 1, 1992, 59-62. [Call Number: AP37.E25]

According to Gruppo Abele, a group concerned with the use of illegal drugs, about 350,000 Italians consume heroin on a regular basis, about 2 million smoke marijuana or hashish, and 2.5 million use cocaine. Italy's severe drug law that went into effect several years ago makes all these consumers liable for prison terms or other heavy penalties. Of Italy's estimated 350,000 drug addicts, only 59,698 are receiving treatment as of September 1991. Of the 32,000 Italians in prison, about 10,700 are drug addicts, 3,000 of whom are HIV positive or have AIDS. A poll of Italians in late 1991 indicated that 41.6 percent think that the use of illegal drugs should be decriminalized, while 42.1 percent think the contrary.

Keyword(s): drug legislation; drug use; Italy

Delin, Catherine R., and Terry H. Lee. "Drinking and the Brain: Current Evidence." Alcohol and Alcoholism, (Oxford), vol. 27, no. 2, 1992, 117-26. [Call Number: HB5441.J6]

While there is no definitive conclusion, accumulating evidence reveals that alcohol in excess negatively affects the brain and neuropsychological functioning, both immediately and in the long-term. The important question for social drinkers, however, is whether moderate amounts of alcohol can have detrimental effects on the brain or performance in either the medium or long-term. The answer seems to be that considerably more research is needed.

Keyword(s): drinking; brain; methodology

Duignan, Paul, and Sally Casswell. "Community Alcohol Action Programme Evaluation in New Zealand." The Journal of Drug Issues, (Tallahassee, Florida), vol. 22, no. 3, 1992, 757-71. [Call Number: HV5800.J68]

This article examines the evaluation of two programs that attempted to use community strategies for alcohol-health promotion. The programs and their evaluation are described and important issues in evaluating such programs are discussed.

Keyword(s): alcohol; New Zealand; community action

Foxcroft, David R., and Geoff Lowe. "The Role of the Family in Adolescent Alcohol Abuse: Socialization and Structural Influences." Journal of Adolescent Chemical Dependency, (Binghamton, NY), vol. 2, no. 2, 1992, 75-91. [Call Number: RJ506.D78J68]

This paper discusses, with illustrative case studies, the role of the family in the development of adolescent drinking behavior. In particular, family socialization is described as being a major influence in the development of an individual's attitudes, perceptions, and orientation to alcohol.

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Keyword(s): alcohol abuse; adolescents; family

Frissell, Susan. "Adolescent and Elderly Substance Abusers and Their Similarities: Considerations for Treatment." Journal of Adolescent Chemical Dependency, (Binghamton, NY), vol. 2, no. 2, 1992, 1-7. [Call Number: RJ506.D78J68]

Both young and old people exhibit attitudes, behavior, feelings, and reasons for abuse that appear to be similar. Therefore, when considering drug and alcohol use and abuse in both populations, it may be possible to draw a correlation between the two groups. These similarities have wide applications for treatment and recovery in both groups.

Keyword(s): adolescents; elderly persons; substance abusers; treatment

Hall, Wayne. "The Australian Debate About the Legalization of Heroin and Other Illicit Drugs, 1988-91." The Journal of Drug Issues, (Tallahassee, Florida), vol. 22, no. 3, 1992, 563-77. [Call Number: HV5800.J68]

A large number of prominent Australian citizens have argued that legalization of drug use should be relaxed because the social costs of illicit drug use are consequences of prohibition. Proponents of "controlled availability" have proposed that currently illegal drugs should be provided under medical supervision to persons who are dependent on them. Despite a vigorous debate, drug policies have not changed because reformers have failed to convince the public that their policies will not increase the use of illicit drugs.

Keyword(s): Australia; heroin; legalization

Handersman, Leonard, Marvin J. Aronson, Robert Ness, Kenneth J. Cochrane, and Philip D. Kanof. "The Dysphoria of Heroin Addiction." The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, (New York), vol. 18, no. 3, 1992, 275-87. [Call Number: HV5800.A43]

Controversy exists as to whether dysphoric mood states in heroin addicts are the cause or consequence of their drug use. Upon admission to treatment, patients with levels of dysphoria and opioid withdrawal were assessed before and after a pharmacological challenge with either 0.4 mg naloxone or a placebo. Signs and symptoms of opioid withdrawal and symptoms of dysphoria increased in patients following naloxone, but not placebo administration. Findings suggest that dysphoric mood states in heroin addicts may be, in part, a pharmacological result of their drug dependence. Dysphoria due to opioid withdrawal may contribute to the initiation and maintenance of heroin use.

Keyword(s): heroin; addiction; dysphoria

Heather, Nick, and Robyn Richmond. "Research Into Brief Interventions for Excessive Alcohol Consumers and Cigarette Smokers in Australia." The Journal of Drug Issues, (Tallahassee, Florida), vol. 22, no. 3, 1992, 641-60. [Call Number: HV5800.J68]

This article describes the extent of research into brief interventions in Australia and their applications in practice. Separate sections are devoted to excessive alcohol and tobacco consumption. A description of some recent research priority-setting exercises that are relevant to the topic of brief interventions are provided before concluding with a brief overview of the situation with respect to brief interventions in Australia and their likely future directions.

Keyword(s): Australia; research; alcohol; cigarettes

Jauvert, Vincent. "Liverpool: Un modele pour la France? [Liverpool: A Model for France?]" Le Nouvel Observateur, (Paris) No. 1464, November 26 to December 2, 1992, 22, 25, 28. [Call Number: AP20.N74]

Liverpool's attempts to deal with its serious drug problems are famous the world over. This article outlines the main features of Liverpool's program. Liverpool has much unemployment and an estimated ten percent of the unemployed use illegal drugs. Liverpool's police are

highly effective and seize the second largest amount of illegal drugs in Britain. When they arrest an addict, however, they do not place him in jail, but send him to a welfare office. He may then be supplied with heroin or other illegal drugs or with methadone. Only on the third arrest is someone who consumes illegal drugs likely to face criminal charges. A large number of addicts usually means a large number of persons who are HIV-positive or have AIDS. In Liverpool, however, only 19 of the city's 10,000 addicts are infected, compared with a rate of 30 percent among addicts in Paris. This is a result of the city's policy of supplying addicts with clean needles free of charge. Another unusual aspect of Liverpool's drug policy is the employment of former addicts to work in its drug treatment programs.

Keyword(s): drug treatment programs; Liverpool; United Kingdom

Kim, Anthony, Marc Galanter, Ricardo Castaneda, Harold Lifshutz, and Hugo Franco. "Crack Cocaine Use and Sexual Behavior Among Psychiatric Inpatients." The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, (New York), Vol 18, no. 3, 1992, 235-46. [Call Number: HV5800.A43]

In this study the relationship between crack cocaine abuse and sexual behavior in 50 psychiatric patients was examined. Results indicated that while most of the subjects developed sexual disinterest and dysfunction with prolonged cocaine use, some of them became more sexually promiscuous and consequently contracted more sexually transmitted diseases. These results are important because they can lead crack users to better understand the relationship between crack use and STD and perhaps motivate them to change certain aspects of their drug use and sexual behaviors.

Keyword(s): alcohol; cocaine; patients

Maddux, James F., and David P. Desmond. "Ten-Year Follow-Up After Admission to Methadone Maintenance." The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, (New York), vol. 18, no. 3, 1992, 289-303. [Call Number: HV5800.A43]

The study compared the 10-year outcomes of 95 chronic opioid users who spent at least one cumulative year on methadone with those of 77 chronic opioid users who spent less than one cumulative year on methadone. At the end of the ten-year period, 26 percent of the comparison group but only 7 percent of the methadone group had been in continuous voluntary abstinence for three years or longer. Methadone maintenance for one year or longer was inversely related to abstinence during and at the end of the ten years. Results seem consistent with the hypothesis that methadone maintenance for one year or longer impedes eventual recovery from opioid dependence.

Keyword(s): methodology; methadone maintenance; opioid users

Marks, Robert E. "The Costs of Australian Drug Policy." The Journal of Drug Issues, (Tallahassee, Florida), vol. 22, no. 3, 1992, 535-47. [Call Number: HV5800.J68]

This study attempts to put a dollar amount on the costs of the Australian drug policy, and to estimate how it would change under an alternative policy of drug use regulation. The author argues that the recent Cleeland Report underestimates the true costs of the law enforcement against illicit drug use by a factor of at least two. Author estimates a total annual cost of existing drug laws in 1987-88 to Australia of \$950 million.

Keyword(s): expenditures; Australia; drug policy

Martin, Carey, Allan Wyllie, and Sally Casswell. "Types of New Zealand Drinkers and Their Associated Alcohol-Related Problems." The Journal of Drug Issues, (Tallahassee, Florida), vol. 22, no. 3, 1992, 773-96. [Call Number: HV5800.J68]

Data collected from a sample of 983 men and 894 women were analyzed using multivariate statistical methods in an attempt to identify different types of drinkers. Twelve male and ten female clusters were identified. The choice of target clusters for health promotion activities is discussed.

Keyword(s): New Zealand; alcoholism; methodology

Massey, Renelle F., Steven Walfish, and Anton Krone. "Cluster Analysis of MMPI Profiles of Adolescents in Treatment for Substance Abuse." Journal of Adolescent Chemical Dependency, (Binghamton, NY), vol. 2, no. 2, 1992, 23-33. [Call Number: RJ506.D78J68]

This is the first study to cluster analyze MMPI profiles of adolescent substance abusers. Three clusters were found which were characterized by: an apparently high level of psychopathology; an impulsive, acting-out style; and a lack of marked psychopathology. The three clusters were validated by differences between the subjects on seven variables. These results are discussed in relation to previous cluster analyses of MMPI profiles of adult substance abusers, primarily alcoholics. Treatment recommendations are made based on the observed clusters.

Keyword(s): cluster analysis; MMPI Profiles; adolescents; substance abusers

Mattick, Richard P. "Drug and Alcohol Treatment Research, Policy, and Practice: An Australian Perspective." The Journal of Drug Issues, (Tallahassee, Florida), vol. 22, no. 3, 1992, 625-40. [Call Number: HV5800.J68]

The article explores the relationships between treatment research, policy, and practice in the addictions field with a special emphasis on the situation in Australia. The article deals exclusively with treatment or intervention issues and does not address the area of prevention of drug abuse or dependence. The article does not attempt to provide an exhaustive overview of the history or current state of drug treatment policy in Australia.

Keyword(s): Australia; alcohol treatment; drug treatment; research; policy

Miller, William H., and Marc C. Hyatt. "Perinatal Substance Abuse." The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, (New York), vol. 18, no. 3, 1992, 247-61. [Call Number: HV5800.A43]

This study provides an overview of the current information on substance abuse in pregnancy. The authors try to accomplish three important objectives: to review the epidemiology of perinatal substance abuse; to detail the medical, obstetrical, and neonatal complications of substance abuse; and, to discuss some psychosocial issues facing the substance-exposed patient. Treatment considerations are examined and presented.

Keyword(s): substance abuse; pregnancy; prevention

Morini, Roberto. "Alcol: Ora si e trovato l'antidoto [Alcol: Now the antidote has been found]" Epoca, (Milan) Vol. 43, No. 2174, June 10, 1992, 116, 117, 119, 120. [Call Number: will find out]

Scientists in Italy have found a drug which reduces the desire to drink. Unlike Anabuse which makes a drinker ill when he consumes alcohol, Alcol eliminates the desire for the pleasure obtained from alcohol consumption. It does this by reducing the brain's production of dopamine. According to Gian Luigi Gessa, director of the Department of Neuroscience at Cagliari on the island of Sardinia, the absence of dopamine means that the alcoholic has no desire for alcohol. The Italian government has approved the use of the drug in the public health system, but not for sale in pharmacies or for use in private clinics. Italy has about 3 million alcoholics and about 80 Italians die each day of alcohol abuse. The first chapter of Alcoholics Anonymous was founded only in 1974. By 1992 there were 340 chapters with women making up 40 percent of their membership. In addition to this organization, there are a number of other groups that attempt to help alcoholics free themselves from their addiction.

Keyword(s): drug treatment for alcoholism; groups to aid alcoholics; Italy

Neff, James Alan, and Sue Keir Hoppe. "Acculturation and Drinking Patterns Among US Anglos, Blacks, and Mexican Americans." Alcohol and Alcoholism, (Oxford), vol. 27, no. 3, 1992, 293-308. [Call Number: HB5441.J6]

The paper examines the relationship between acculturation and drinking patterns using data from a 1988 community survey of 1,286 adult regular drinkers. This sample includes 412 Anglo, 239 Black, and 635 Mexican American respondents. Overall, the analyses indicate little evidence to support an 'acculturation stress' model of alcohol use. Generally, the data revealed that the quantity and frequency consumption was somewhat higher among the least acculturated males and the moderately acculturated females.

Keyword(s): acculturation; drinking patterns; Blacks; Mexican Americans

Peters, Roger, and William D. Kearns. "Drug Abuse History and Treatment Needs of Jail Inmates." The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, (New York), vol. 18, no. 3, 1992, 355-66. [Call Number: HV5800.A43]

The paper describes the characteristics of jail inmates referred for drug treatment and provides comparisons to other drug dependent samples outside the criminal justice system. Implications for development of specific treatment interventions for offenders are discussed, with the goals of promoting recovery and the prevention of subsequent drug-related crime.

Keyword(s): drug abusers; treatment; jail inmates

"Sinnvolle Ergebnisse [Sensible Results]" Der Spiegel, (Hamburg) vol. 47, no. 7, February 15, 1993, 96. [Call Number: AP30.S55]

Health officials in Frankfurt, the German city with the highest incidence of drug addiction, have requested permission from the German Federal Health Administration to supply 100 addicts with heroin for a period of five years. Frankfurt officials believe that providing free heroin is the best means of dealing with hardened addicts who are unwilling to accept methadone treatment. Officials plan to allow the addicts to come to city offices three times a day and consume heroin by swallowing, inhaling, or injecting. The possession and consumption of heroin are prohibited by German narcotics law. One portion of the law

permits experiments with heroin under certain conditions, however. Although medical experts support the Frankfurt program, modelled on one in Switzerland, some politicians have expressed their opposition and whether permission will be given to proceed is uncertain.

Keyword(s): drug therapy program; Germany

Suski, Peter J. "Responding to Substance Abuse and Its Related Issues." Journal of Adolescent Chemical Dependency, (Binghamton, NY), vol. 2, no. 2, 1992, 45-57. [Call Number: RC506.D78J68]

This paper seeks to define and explain the three levels of response as well as discuss each level's application to adolescents in need of substance abuse prevention programs.

Keyword(s): adolescents; substance abuse; methodology; prevention

Vik, Peter W., Kenneth L. Grizzle, and Sandra A. Brown. "Social Resource Characteristics and Adolescent Substance Abuse Relapse." Journal of Adolescent Chemical Dependency, (Binghamton, NY), vol. 2, no. 2, 1992, 59-74. [Call Number: RJ506.D78J68]

The study examines three social resource characteristics which were predicted to affect the influence of adolescent social networks on outcome following treatment for substance abuse. In particular, the perceived similarity, perceived support, and the drug use patterns of the support persons in the adolescents' social network were examined in relation to alcohol and drug use outcome following adolescent substance abuse treatment. Increased perceived support predicted continued post-treatment abstinence when recovering teens perceived their social resource network as similar to themselves.

Keyword(s): adolescents; treatment; substance abuse

Winstanley, Margaret H., and Stephen D. Woodward. "Tobacco in Australia--An Overview." The Journal of Drug Issues, (Tallahassee, Florida), vol. 22, no. 3, 1992, 733-42. [Call Number: HV5800.J68]

The largest preventable cause of death and disease in Australia, and the major cause of drug death, is tobacco smoking. Smoking is estimated to have caused 19,899 deaths in Australia in 1991, nearly six times the number of road crash fatalities. Although the 1980s brought increased public awareness about health issues, and legislation concerning advertising restrictions and other aspects of tobacco control, the problem has not disappeared and priority areas for action still remain.

Keyword(s): Australia; tobacco; methodology